

to be in every practicing taxonomist's office, and perhaps it is time to think seriously about a *Flora North America*.—WALLACE R. ERNST, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

NOTES AND NEWS

ARCEUTHOBIUM DOUGLASII IN NEVADA AND WYOMING.—The Douglas-fir dwarf-mistletoe, *Arceuthobium douglasii* Engelm., is one of the most widely distributed members of the genus in North America, ranging from southern British Columbia (J. Kuijt, Natl. Mus. Canada Bull. 186:134-148. 1963) south to Durango and Nuevo León in Mexico (F. G. Hawksworth and D. Wiens, Brittonia, in press). Gill (Trans. Conn. Acad. 32:111-245.1935) recorded this species in all of the eleven Western States except Nevada and Wyoming. Recently *A. douglasii* was discovered on *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco in these two states by R. S. Peterson of the U. S. Forest Service. Nevada. White Pine Co.: NE slope of Wheeler Peak, W of Baker, *Peterson* 63-337. Wyoming. Lincoln Co.: Wolf Creek Campground, Snake River, Targhee National Forest, *Peterson* 62-64 (RM); Teton Co.: 4 miles E of Idaho border on Teton Pass Road, *Peterson* 62-12 (RM). Specimens of the above are in the herbarium of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. *Arceuthobium douglasii* does not occur in many areas where *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, its principal host, is found. It has not been observed in northern Colorado, central Wyoming, central Montana, Washington or Oregon west of the Cascades except in southern Oregon, or in California south of Siskiyou and Shasta counties (J. Kuijt, Madroño 15:129-139. 1960).—FRANK G. HAWKSWORTH, U. S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

WASHOE PINE ON THE BALD MOUNTAIN RANGE, CALIFORNIA.—Until recently Washoe pine, *Pinus washoensis* Mason & Stock., was known only from its type locality, a small area on the east slope of Mount Rose, southwest of Reno, Nevada (Madroño 8:61-63. 1965). In 1961 Haller (Madroño 16:126-132) reported an extensive uncut stand in the southern Warner Mountains, in the northeastern corner of California. Both stands have certain features in common: they occur at higher elevations (7000-8000 ft) than the closely related *P. ponderosa* Laws., and they front on the sagebrush plains of the Great Basin at the eastern edge of the Sierra Nevada mixed-conifer forest.

During the summer of 1964 we encountered Washoe pine in the Bald Mountain Range, about 20 miles northwest of the Mount Rose stand and 100 miles south of the Warner Mountains stand (UC, and conifer herbarium of the Institute of Forest Genetics, Placerville.) We looked for it there because this range is the most extensive area of high-elevation forest fronting the sagebrush plains between Mount Rose and the Warner Mountains. The 5-mile-long crest of the Bald Mountain Range is from 8000 to 8760 ft in elevation, is oriented in a NNW-SSE direction, and forms part of the easternmost ridge of the Sierra Nevada. Its high point, Babbitt Peak, is at 39° 36.1' N. latitude and 120° 06.2' W. longitude.

We examined only the northern part of the range, from Babbitt Peak to a point about 3 miles northwest of the peak where the ridge drops off sharply to the north. Washoe pine is mostly confined to the top of the ridge, but is occasional in the *Cercocarpus ledifolius* Nutt. scrub on the west slope and in the *P. monticola* Dougl. forest on the east slope. The other common trees on the ridge are *Abies concolor* (Gord. & Glend.) Lindl., *Juniperus occidentalis* Hook., and *Populus tremuloides* Michx. *Pinus jeffreyi* Grev. & Balf. and *A. magnifica* A. Murr. are present but rare.

This Washoe pine stand consists of only a few hundred trees. The pines on the ridge-top are mostly wind-deformed, but occasional trees on the east slope range up to about 3 ft in diameter at breast height and 90 ft in height.

Flowering had just begun when we visited the area on July 4. The species can